THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE AND HOUSE ADJOURN FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Only Two Democratic Senators at Prayers
-Causes Methods Criticised Over a Bill to Increase the Pay of Supervisors—Four Mandred Nominations Confirmed—Speak-er Meed Announces his Committeen—A Spat Between Mr. Mills and Watch Dog Holman-A Petition for the Relief of Mrs. Parsell-The Mesolution Relieving Mr. Leedom of Responsibility for the Stolen Money in the Office of the Mer-geant-at-Arms Finally Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The fine weather brought many visitors to the Capitol to-day. and the Senate galleries were well filled. Many covert glances were sent in the direction of the ladies' gallery, as it contained plenty of pretty faces and bewitching costumes. Eleven Senatore arose at prayers. Nine were Republicans and two Democrats. At no time during the session was a quorum present. The proceed-ings were dull and the debates were desultory and uninteresting. Clerk Johnson read the Record, and it was approved. Nine petitions

were presented and referred.
When reports were called for Senator Ingalis returned a bill creating a public park in Washington. His committee favored its passage, and it was placed on the calendar. Then Capt. Bessett, the conservator of Senstorial dispity. announced a measage from the President. The big envelope contained a few more nominations. Twenty bills were sent to committees, and while the Clerk was drawling out their titles the Senators chatted in groups.

Senator Stewart presented a resolution au-

thorizing the expenditure of \$1,600 for office rent for the irrigation survey officials, It passed, although not a Senator voted! Then Senator Reagan had a resolution adopted. It instructs the Secretary of War to inform the Benate who is on the retired list and the pay

and allowance of each beneficiary.

Becretary Bassett introduced Clerk McPherson of the House. He announced that the Speaker had signed several bills.

Then Senator Hale offered an amendment to the Census act. It provided for the increase of the compensation of census supervisors from a maximum of \$500 to \$1,000. He said that it would be impossible to secure the services of suitable men for the former sum. He desired to have this census taken promptly and efficiently. Senator Ingalls responded by say-ing that he was glad to learn that the old methods will not prevail. He drew himself up to his full six feet as he said: "I do not remember the number of tomes which were precipitated upon the country like an avaprecipitated upon the county has a was lanche." The last census cost \$6,000,000, and 50 per cent, of it was useless and inaccurate. The work should be completed in two years. Senator Hale—The tenth census became a melancholy business before it ended. Senator Ingalls—It hasn't ended yet. Henator Hale—Yes it has, to all intents and

Senator Hale—Yes it has, to all intents and purposes.

Senator Ingalls—Is there not a vast amount of material still unpublished?

The Maine Senator replied that there was no intention of publishing the remnants. The scole of the last census was too great. Next year's work should not cover so much ground. A number of bills have been introduced, however, which if passed, will increase its cost millions of dollars. An effort would be made to complete the work in two years.

Senator Heagan desired promptness, but he also wanted statistics in relation to the number of people who own their own homes and what proportion are mortgaged.

what proportion are mortgaged.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Teller thought that the publications of the last census bureau were not as useless as the Senator from Kansas thought. He averred that a census which was completed in two years would be absolutely valueless. The work must be well and carefully done.

Senator Gorman cited the law. It provides for an expenditure of \$6,400,000 in taking the census. He was of the opinion that the maximum of \$500 for the pay of supervisors was sufficient.

Then several Senators discovered sufficient.

Then several Senators discussed the farm mortgage proposition advocated by Senator Reagan, and Senator Dolph could not imagine how the information could be accurately ob-

how the information could be accurately obtained.

Senator Blair incidentally remarked that he was against the proposition. He said that mortgages are not always sizes of poverty. The wealthlest men are o ten the greatest debtors. Hen can grow wealthly by borrowing. If the debtor class were obliged to immediately convert itself into a creditor class it would ruin the country. What he did wan was facts in relation to the liquor traffic. He desired an enumeration of the saleons, especially in the cities which are striving for the World's Fair. He concluded by declaring. We are poisoning ourselves," and several Senators turned pale.

Benator Hale inished the uninteresting dehate. He told the enator from New Hampshire that his suggestions were being urged at the Census Bureau. A number of similar requests were also being considered. Some wanted fiquor statistics, others desired a social exposé, and an organization requested jelisious data. One man wanted the census to contain an essay on the "operation of various electrical contrivances," All these projects are foreign to the true idea of a census.

Senator Cockrell was apparently weary. He

Roger Q. Mills moved to increase Mr. Channcey's salary to \$2,000, and Watch-dog Holman moved to amend by reducing Mr. Hill's salary to \$1,500. There was a sharp spat between Mr. Mills and the watch dog. The latter made a plea for economy, and Mr. Mills replied that he had heard the same speech from the same gentleman for sixteen years. He denounced gentleman for sixteen years. He denounced the watch dog's cheese-paring policy, and accused him of inconsistency. He said that as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Judge Holtman had allowed the Senators to raise the salaries of their employees. To-day the Senate employees were all getting larger salaries than the House employees. He thought that the work in the House employees. He thought that the work in the House employees. He thought that the work in the House employees he thought that the work in the House employees when in the Senate and that the members should stand upon their dignity and insist upon the same rate of may for their employees that the Senate employees received.

On a division Judge Holman's amendment

was carried by 96 yeas to 70 mays. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Cummings of New York then presented a petition, signed by the Governor of New Jersey and other emirent elitiess, yearing for the relief of Mrs. Delia S. T. Parnell, daughter of the late Commodore Stewart of the United States navy. It asks that steps be taken to nay to Mrs. Parnell the prize money elleged to be due to her father. Mr. Cummings secured the printing of the petition in the Necord and its reference to the Committee on Claims.

Here the confusion was so great that members complained that they could not hear what was going on. Mr. Reed promptly took the House in hand. He used the gavel with great force, and in a thundering tone of voice and with the manner of a legislative Jove demanded order. He got it.

Mr. Springer of Illinois next twisted all the irrigation bills away from the Public Lands Committee in the new Committee on Irrigation.

Mr. McComas. from the Committee on Ap-

Mr. McComas, from the Committee on Anpropriations made a report providing an appropriation for the District of Columbia for the Beal year ending June 30, 1889. It was laid upon the table to be called up at some future time.

Members from various sections of the country then poured in a new lot of bills. None was of upon in many lot of bills.

Members from various sections of the sound try the poured in a new lot of bills. None was of special importance.

Finally, Mr. Breekenridge of the silver hair called up the special order. It was his resolution relieving Mr. Leedom of responsibility for the assets in the office of the bergeant-at-Arms. The gentleman from Kentucky supplianted it with another providing that the Troasurer of the United States take the assets as a special devonit until further ordered. His resolution carried with it the provise of Mr. Reily of Fottsville that it should not relieve Mr. Leedom from liability for the defalation, Mr. Breekenridge also accepted an amendment from Mr. Baker providing that Mr. Leedom's written cousent should be required before the resolution is carried into effect.

The members were still very skittish. All appeared to be fearful that something would be done that would change the legal status of the case, Mr. Kerr offered an amendment providing that those having deposits should get the first chance at the money. The past chance was to be given to those who had not drawn their salaries prior to November. Mr. Breckenridge had domanded the previous question before this amendment was offered. He refused to accept it. His consin. Cliffon It, Breckenridge of Arkansas, valinly ried to get him to yield for a new amendment was offered. He refused to accept it. His consin. Cliffon It, Breckenridge of Arkansas, valinly ried to get him to yield for a new amendment was offered. He shook his silver locks. His resolution was carried—yous, 128; nays, 33. A resolution requiring the same as before was referred to the Committee on Ruiss.

Mr. Boothman, from the Committee on Accounts, then reported a joint resolution giving a month's extra pay to those who were House employees on the sind of the committee on Ruiss.

Mr. Boothman, from the Committee on Accounts, then reported a point resolution was no creat that he had not heard it read. He asked for another reading. The handsome clerk of yesterday began to read, but, as usin,

ment and third reading of the joint resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded.

While they were being called Speaker Reed said: "They hair bega leave to interrupt the roll call on account of a public exigency," He then announced the Committee on Printing. He ap, ointed Mr. Russell of Connecticut Chairman, and Moses D. Stivers of New York and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee upon the committee.

and siles, others desired a security roses, and an man years (the context of contain an erasy on the "opera ion of various electrical control to the "opera ion of various electrical control to the operation of the properties of the consented to the consented to the theory of the control to the properties of the consented to with draw it, but new notice that he would call it as a security of the control to the properties of the consented to with draw it, but new notice that he would call it as a security of the control to the change of government there. Senator Sherman grasped the situation. A debute was threatened, and be properties of the control to the change of government there. Senator Sherman grasped the situation. A debute was threatened, and be properties of the control to the change of government there. Senator Sherman grasped the situation. A debute was threatened, and be properties of the control to the change of government there. Senator Sherman is motion as a delicerate attempt to cut him off. The said he would consent to the passages of the resolution. It for the control to the control

Arizona

Milita—Henderson of lowa, Houk of Tennesses, Renderson of Illinois, Brewer of Michigan, Ssevens of New York, Brosins of Pennsylvania, Kennedy of Ohio, Keily of Kansas, Jorney of Alabams, Saney of Ohio, Gibeon ed Maryland, Bisnchard of Louisiana, and Stewart of Texas

of Kansas Forney of Alabama. Sansy of thio, Gisson of Maryland, Blauchard of Louisiana, and Stewart of Texas.

Fatenis—Butterworth of Ohio, Buchanan of Sew Jersey, Simonds of Connecticut, Feters of Kansas, Culbertson of Fennsylvania, Niedringhanas of Missouri, Beliana of Gennsylvania, Niedringhanas of Missouri, Beliana of Gennsylvania, Niedringhana of Virginia, Hambori, Beliana of Virginia, North Carolina, Ruchanan of Virginia, Gransas Sawyer of New York, Craig of Fennsylvania, Suite of New Hampahira, Belianan of Missouri, Fick of Issouries, Today of Cansas Sawyer of New York, Craig of Fennsylvania, Suite of New Hampahira, Belianan of Missouries, Fiscal of Fennsylvania, Niede of New Hampahira, Scal of Fennsylvania, Fisca of Issouries, Today of Kansas Sawyer of New Const. Randali of Mas-achusetts, Hill of Historia, Frown of Virginia, Emperon of North Carolina Martin of Texas, Barwig of Wisconsin, Randali of Mas-achusetts, Hill of Historia, Frown of Virginia, Emperon of North Carolina Martin of Texas, Barwig of Virginia, Finder of the Indicas, Cheade of Indiana, Fin

District of Columbia—Grout of Verment, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Fout of Hillots, Delano of New York, Spider of Minnesots, Burton of Ohio, Moore of New York, Simphire, Hemphill of South Caroline, Beard of Minnesot, Lee of Virginia, Compton of Maryland, Campbell of New York, and Hills of Mentucky.

Revision of Laws—Spowne of Indiana, Pinley of Kanneky, Yardisy of Fennsylvania, Quackenbush, of

Expenses War Department—Yardley of Pennsylvania, Momit of New Jersey, Payson of Illinois, Wilson of Washinston, Breckinridge of Kautucky, Bullock of Florida, and Bunn of North Larolina.

Expenses Kavy Department—Bawyer of New Tork, Ray of Pennsylvania, Burton of Obio, Browne of Virgiola, Clements of Georgia, Cothran of Bouth Carolina, and McCleiland of Indiana.

Rxpenses in Vest Offics Department—Brower of North Carolina, Candler of Massachusetts, Craig of Pennsylvania, Flood of New York, McMillin of Tennesses, Walker of Missouri, Pesl of Arkannaa.

Expenses in Inter Fennsylvania, Miles of Gennecticut, Reed of Iowa, Bichardson of Tennesses, Owens of Objio, and McRae of Arkannaa.

Expenses in Department of Justice—Sherman of New York, Gear of Iowa, Houtelle of Naine, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Tarnesse in Department of Justice—Sherman of New York, Gear of Iowa, Houtelle of Maine, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Tarnesse in Department of Agriculture—La Foliette of Wiscousin, Raines of New York, Morse of Massachusetts, Chipertson of Fennsylvania, Lane of Illinois, Chipman of Michigan, and Caruth of Kentocky.

Expenses on Fublic Bulleings—Frond of New York, Invenses on Fublic Bulleings—Frond of New York, N Carolina, McCarthy of New York, and Tucker of Virginia.

Kieventh Census—Dunnell of Minnesota, McRenna of Casifornia, J. D Taylor of Obio, Bontelle of Maine, Bingham of Fennsylvania, Adams of Bilinois, Sherman of New York, Frank of Missouri, Blount of Georgia, Helman of Indiana, Tillman of South Carolina, Washington of Tennessee, and Owens of Obio.

Indian Depredations Claims—Hermann of Oregon, Flood of New York, Perkina of Kanasa, Fugaley of Uhio, Rife of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Wisconsin, Martine of Newada, Biggs of California, Allen of Mississippi, Hare of Texas, Youter of Ohio, Busk of Maryland, and Parest of Indiana. of Texas, Toller of Main.

Reform in the Civil Service—Lehlbach of New Jersey,
Reform in the Civil Service—Lehlbach of New Jersey,
Bayne of Pennsylvania, Butterworth of Ohlo, Hopkins
of Himols, Greenhaige of Massachisetta, Sanford of
New York Schul, Arabina, Stone of Missouri, Alderson
of West Virginia, Andrew of Massachusetta, and Boat-

largan of South Carolina, Stone of Missouri, Alderron of Vest Virinina, Andrew of Massachusetta, and BoatVestilation and Acoustics.—Hauren of Wiscousin Williams of Ohio Turner of Kansas, Lacey of lowa, Buchanan of Virginia, Cothran of South Carolina, and Fowler of New Jersey.

Alcoholic láquor Traffic—J. D. Taylor of Ohio, Struble of lowa, Yawwer of New York, Morse of Massachusetta, Anderson of Kansas, Tickier of South Lakotta, herr of lowa, Stewart of teorgia, Lewis of Mississippi, Skinner of North Carolina, and Quinn of New York.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—Vandever of California, Flourer of Bouth Dakota, Connell of New York, Walson of New York of New York. Introduced the New York of Alabama, Yerry of South Carolina, Landam of Texas, and Clancy Of New York. of New York. Hairi of missour. Heroer of Alabama, Perry of South Carolina, Lanham of Texas and Claucy of New York.

Immigration and Naturalization—Owen of Indiana, Brawer of Michigan, Lehibach of New Jersey, Dehaven of California, Covert of New York, Cobb of Alabama, and Stump of Maryland.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Milliken of Maine, Lehibach of New Jersey, Van Schalek of Wisconsin, Darington of Fenenylvania, Kerr of lowa, Post of illinois, Quackenbush of New Jersey, Oliford of South Dakota, Dibble of South Carolina, Bankhead of Alabama, Abbott of Texas, Cloube of California, and Lewis of Missassippi.

Pacific Railroads—Daireli of Pennsylvania, Mason of Illinois, Miles of Connecticut, Morey of Uhio, Railres of

Dakota, Dibble of South Carolina, Rankhead of Alahama, Abbott of Texas, Giunie of California, and Lewis
of Mississippi.
Pacine Railroads—Daireli of Pennsylvania, Mason of
Illinois, Miles of Connecticut, Morey of Chio, Raines of
New York, Moore of New Humpshire Wallace of Massachusetts, Plick of Iowa, Craine of Texas, Biggs of Calitoriis, tooper of indiana, O'Neil of Massa-chusetts, and
Reiliy of Pennsylvania.
Levees and Impron. Scalin of Pennsylvania, Coleman
of Louisiana, Wilson of Kentucky, Hock of Tennassea,
Hrower of North Carolina, Neidranghaus of Missouri,
Beckwith of New Jersey, Law er of illinois, Stockdale
of Mississippi, Jackson of West Virginia, Norton of Missouri, and Soather of Louisiana.
Education—Gibonnell of Michigan, J. D., Taylor of
Ohio, McCormick of Pennsylvania, McComas of Maryjand, Gront of Vermont, Sweeny of Iowa, Laws of Nobrasks, Cheatham of North Carolina, Candler of Georica, Caruth of Kentucky, Lobbo of Alabama, Pennington
of Pennsylvania, Gest of Illinois, Connell of Nebraska,
Biss of Michigan, "Candler of Georgia, Davidson of
Pennsylvania, Gest of Illinois, Connell of Nebraska,
Biss of Michigan, "Candler of Georgia, Davidson of
Policiala Carchings of Mississippi, Turner of New York,
and Mutcheler of Pennsylvania.

The following committees had been previously announced:
Regions.

Hitnois.

Ways and Means-NcKinley of Ohio, Burrows of Michigan, Bayne of Fennsylvania. Dingley of Naine, McKenna of California, Fayne of New York, LaFoliette of Wisconsin. Gear of lowa, Carlisle of Kentucky, Mills of Texas, McKillin of Fennessee, Bracklindigs of arkansan, and Flower of New York.

vania.—Spooner of Rhode Island, Boothman of Ohio Keiley of Kansaa, McCord of Wisconsin Hans-hough of North Dakota, Hayes of Iowa Grimes ef Georgia, Lee of Virginia, and Kerr of Pennsylvania.— Milesge—Lind of Minuesota, Townsend of Pennsyl-van a Wallace of Massachisetta, Clunie of California, anni Pennington of Delaware.

and Fennington of Delaware.

Enrolled Bills—Kennedy of Ohio, Townsend of Panasylvania Moore of New Hampshire, Kilgore of Texas,
and Williams of Illinois.

Select Committee to Investigate the Accounts of the
Bergeantst-Arms of the House—Adams of Illinois,
Stewart of Vermont, Payne of New York, Read of tows.
Holman of Indiana, Blount of Georgia, and Hemphill of
South Carolina.

Stewart of Vermont, Payne of New York, Reed of lowahoims no Indiana, Blount of Georgia, and Hemphill of
Sonth (arelina.

The clerk, who read the list of the committtees, made terrible work of it. He mispronounced the names, credited members to
States that they never saw, and mixed things
up generally. He announced the Committee
on the Expenditures of the State Department
as the Committee on the Expenditures of the
State Debt. He cailed Samuel J. Randall J. S.
Randall, and repeated the blunder when his
attention was called to it. Scores of memhers kept tally of the appointments in their
Congressional directories as they were announced. Very little dissatisfaction was expressed. Mr. Cheadle of Illinois, at his own
request, was excused from service on the Committee on Claims. It is a committee that seems
to be distastiful to him, for he refused an appointment there at the last Congress.

Major McKinley next moved that the House
adjourn, and the House did adjourn until Jan.
6, 1890. Many of the New York members made
a rush for the 4 o'clock train. Others remained
about the House bidding each o'her adjeu until after the helidays. Many of them expressed
regret that the assets in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms had not been divided before the
adjournment.

Amon J. Cumbinus.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Things of Interest In and Out of the Halls

of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Speaker Reed's announcement of his list of committees to-day did not create even a ripple of excitement There were no surprises in the list as the chairmanships had all been anticipated. There were some disappointments among the men who feel that their merits were not properly recognized. In this list must be mentioned the Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Massachusetts. His written requests for committee assign ments were ignored almost entirely. In the now celebrated letters which Mr. Morse indited last spring to Mr. Reed and the other Speakership candidates the verdant Massachu setts states man intimated that he would like to be a member of the committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, Manufactures, and Regulation of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. The first named of these committees is the only one of influence and importance of the three. To it is assigned all idles providing for the erection of public buildings. Mr. Morse, in his apeakership letter, referred to his desire and that of his constituents to have public buildings erected in he three big towns of his district—Canton. Brockton, and Taunton—as the reason for his anxiety to become a member of this committee. Speaker Reed cruelly ignored the wishes of Elliah, for when the membership of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee was read to-day the name of the rising sun statesman was missing. He finds himself a member, however, of the Committees on Manufactures and Regulation of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, but these committees are, and have been for several years, practically useless. The Committee on the Regulation of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic has never regulated anything yet, as far as heard from but it is never too late to begin, and perhaps with the aid of the new member. Elliah A. Morse of Canton, Mass. seconsthing may yet be regulated. setts states man intimated that he would like to

requisitions for money where the accounts are not satisfactory to them. Mr. Cummings found that without any violence to law or justice the department could exercise its discretionary power so far as to allow some money for the pay of the balliffa. The officials promised that they would do this. But on account of the necessarily slow processes of Treasury accounts it will be some days, and possibly a week, before the balliffs can get their money. The Beotestary of the Treasury approves the bill introduced into the House this week by Congressian Cummings to provide for leave of absence for officers and employees in the customs service of the Government who receive per diem compensation.

Among the nominations confirmed in the excutive session of the Senate this afternoon were these

After a conference with Speaker Reed. Mr Flower determined to defer the introduction of the World's Fair bill until after the reassemthe World's Fair bill until after the reassembling of Congress. Speaker Reed stated that he wanted time to make up the select committee on the World's Fair, and that nothing could be accomplished by the introduction of the bill before the hollday adjournment. The members who are earnest in pushing the World's Fair entorprise are combining to combat a disposition to make the select committee a sort of consolation assignment for members who have been disappointed in the distribution of committee honors. The advocates of a World's Fair insist that the committee shall be composed of the best material in the House, and that it shall not be made a resort for disappointed applicants for committee honors.

The appropriations Committee of the House has completed the District of Columbia appro-priation bill, and it was reported to the House priation bill, and it was reported to the House to-day. The total appropriation carried by the bill is \$5,331,934. The appropriations for the current year were \$5,782,491. The estimates for the next year were \$5,748,696. Among the provisions of general interest is one that no overhead wires for public or private lighting shall be permitted on the streets and avenues after Sept. 30 next. Another provision authorizes the Commissioners to grant permission to companies to lay underground telephone, telegraph, and light wires, and after the termination of the Fifty-first Congress a license fee of \$25 per pole per annum is to be levied upon the companies for each pole maintained.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day sent a letter to the Secretary of the Interior asking that Congress be requested to authorize the appointment of thirty additional physicians and surgeons to the medical division of the l'ension Bureau. The addition of eighty clerks to the adjudicating divisions refer to the forty special examiners recently recalled from field work, torether with the members of the abolished Board of Review, all of whom will be distributed among the five adjudicating divisions of the office. Secretary Noble has approved the recommendation.

United States Consul Whelpley at Barran-quilla. U. S. of Colombia. has informed the Secretary of State that from and after the mid-dle of January the ships of the German line, formerly from Hamburg and Venezuelan ports, will be put upon the route to and from New York via Curaçoa, giving increased mail facili-ties and possibly lower freight rates. It is in-tended to run two seamers a month each way.

Senator Evarts to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to loan the portraits of the Chief Justices to the New York State Bar Association for exhibition at the centennial celebration of the organization of the court, to be held on Feb. 4, 1890, in New York.

The following is the official programme for the President's reception on New Year's Day:
At 11 A. M.—The President will receive the Vice-President, the memoers of the 'abinet the Diplomatic Corpa the members of the International American Conference the members of the international Marine Conference, and the members of the Yenezueta Claims Commission

At 12:15 P. M.—The Associated Veterans of the War of 1846, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

At 12:35 P. M.—Reception of citizens, which will terminate at 2 P. M.

Carriages will approach the Executive Man-sion by the eastern gate and leave by the west-ern. Pedestrians will approach the mansion ern. Pedestrians will approach the mansion by the western gate and leave by the eastern. The President will be assisted by Mirs. McKee, Mrs. Morton, and the ladies of the amilies of the members of the Cabinet. Mrs. Harrison will not assist, owing to the recent death of her

sister.
The following is the programme of receptions and dinners to be given by the President and Mrs. Harrison in January and February, 1830: Wednesday, Jan. I, 11 A. M. till 2 P. M .- President's re-Tuesday, Jan. 7—Cabinet dinner.
Tuesday, Jan. 14, 9 P. M. Hill 11 P. M.—Diplomatic re-

eption. Tuesday, Jan. 21—Diplomatic dinner. Saturday, Jan. 25, 5 P. M. till 5 P. M.—Mrs Harrison's recention.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, n P. M. till 11 P. M.—Congressional and Judicial reception. Tuesday, Feb 5-Supreme Court dinner. Saturday, Feb 8, 3 P. M. till 5 P. M.-Mrs. Harrison's

reception.
Tuesday, Feb. 11, 9 P. M. till 11 P. M.—Army, navy, and
marine corps reception.
Tuesday, Feb. 1c, 9 P. M. till 11 P. M.—Public reception. Senator Gorman to-day introduced a bill to establish a Court of Patent Appeals of the United States, which shall consist of a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices, to be appointed by the President, and who shall hold office during scool behavior. The Justices are to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year.

A smail delegation from Boston, headed by Senator Hoar, waited on the President this afternoon and urged the appointment of Mr. Abbott Lawrence as Collector of Customs at Boston. The delegation subsequently visited Secretary Windom on the same mission.

HUNTING THE STREETS FOR SILVER. Those Two Bars May Se in the Mud, but Close Search Falls to Find Them.

John C. Barkley, a truckman of 25 Broad street, handed Zimmerman & Foshay yesterday a check for \$2,000 to secure them for the loss of the two bars of sliver bullion which are reported to have fallen from his truck into the mud on the way to the Cunard pler Friday evening. It is not likely, Mr. Barkley says, that the loss will be as large as \$2,000. It will de-pend somewhat upon the price of bullion when the Umbria's consignment gets to London. Capt. McLaughlin of the Old slip police wants to find those silver bars. He is of the belief that they have not been stolen, but are even now sunk in some hole in the pavements ready for any rag picker to pick up as pieces of lead, throw in his cart, and walk off with. He, himself, with Detective Nugent, both carrying

himself, with Detective Nugent, both carrying lanterns, went over the ground which the truck traversed within an hour after the loss was reported on Friday night, but though they searched as any silver builton. They searched again early yesterday morning, but it was fruitless. Mr. Barkley offers a reward of \$400 for the return of the silver bars.

The load of silver bars.

The load of silver builton was carted from the American Exchange Bank, at Broadway and Cedar street. The truck went up Broadway to Fulton street, where it was forced to turn to the west owing to the excavations for the subway. Here the truck was joited, and Fred Barkley, who was on the tail end of the ruck waching the builton, jumped off. He is inclined to believe that it was here the silver went into the mud. The truck turned into Church street to Chambers street, thence to West Broadway to Canal street, to West street to the Umbria's pier.

Juries Won't Convict for Rabbit Coursins James Black, who was arrested by the officers of the society for the Prevention of Gruelty to Animals for setting the hounds on the jack rabbits at the meet of the Eastern Coursing Club on Dec. 11, was tried before the Eastery Coursing Clab on Dec. 11, was tried before Justice Steiners and a jury in Hicksville, yesterday. Black was the slipper. He had control of the bounds that were entered for the match, and let them go when the word was siven. He was arrested on a similar charge at the first meeting of the club, on Saturday, Det. . He was tried them and acquitted. The same ground was gone ever yesterday as in the former trial. He lury was out forty-dive minutes, and returned a verification of the second of the

TALES NEW GYMNASIUM. Likely to be Pinished in a Year-Prof.

Richards tto Chief Promotor. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21 .- Yale graduates and undergraduates from time to time discussed. the need of a gymnastum, but were at a loss how to set to work to get it until Prof. Eugene L Richards came to their assistance. This was about four years ago, and the first work done was to present the pressing need of a gymnasium to the alumni at large. This was done by Prof. Bichards, who attended meetings of the alumni association all over the country, and made speeches in favor of the gymnasium. A certain amount of money was assured and plans were drawn, but there was not money enough to go on with the building, nor were the plans satisfactory.

A year age Prof. Richards spent the Christ-

first floor, which will be about even with the street, will be divided into sweep apartments, one of which will be devoted to boths, another to rowing tanks and the innito's rooms will also be on this floor. There will be two rowing tanks and a large swimming tank.

The second floor will be devoted to lockers, rooms for the various athletic organizations, and offices, bathing conveniences, &c. The third floor will be given up to the main symnasium or exercise hall, and will have a running track and all of the most improved apparatus of a modern symnasium. No time has been fixed for the completion of this building: but it is expected it will be ready within the coming year.

but it is expected it will be ready within the coming year.

Prof. Bichards, who has brought about this result and made this needed symbasium at Yale a possibility, was born in Brookiya. On Dec. 27, 1888, He graduated with the class of 1880, and was appointed tutor in mathematics in 1868, and easistant professor in 1871. He teaches freshmen the beauty of Euclide propertions and the gloomy logarithms. He is becaused and respected by all Yale men who come under his instruction, and is perhaps the only



mas recess in New York, and as a result these gentlemen constituted themselves a committee of the alumni to go ahead and secure the gymnasium: Judge Henry E. Howland, William L. McLean, George Adee. Thomas C. Sloane. William C. Gulliver, and Prof. Richards. F. M. Jenkens was afterward added to the committee. With these gentlemen working at the matter it did not take long to secure \$140,000. matter it did not take long to secure \$140,000. This money is subscribed over the signatures of trustworthy friends and graduates of the university, and enough more has been promised to carry this sum up to \$150,000. An advantageous lot was bought on Elm street directly opposite the Peabody Museum, having a frontage of 138 3-10 feet and a depth of 320 feet. The lot cost \$30,000.

The work of excavating has been going on for several days. To complete the building \$40,000 more will be needed, and it is hoped that this sum will be secured before its need shall be felt, because the committee has decided not to go further than their means will allow them, and will pay for everything as they go slope.

go along.

The plans after which the building is to be constructed were drawn by E. E. Gandolfo, and call for a structure having a front equal to the width of the lot. 138 3-10 feet, and a depth of 80 feet. It will be a three-story building of stone or brick, with stone trimmings, with a sub-cellar. In the cellar will be bowing alleys, store rooms, heating apparatus. &c. The

THE DESTINY OF CANADA

A British Columbia Politician Says It is to Become a Part of the United States, OTTAWA, Dec. 21 .- A letter on the destiny of Canada, recently published in the Victoria Times, is attracting considerable attention in political circles, from the fact that the authorship is generally accredited to a prominent politician of the Pacific province.
"A difficulty in the way of Canadian inde-

pendence." the writer says, "is Canada's inability to defend herself. On this continent the United States is supreme. There are no rival nations to keep her in check. Whatever she decides to acquire she obtains. Recognizing this world as it is, my opinion is that Canada, to have the right to exist as a nation, must have the might to do so. A nation existing on sufferance is not an independent nation. With a frontier of 3,000 miles adjacent to the States a clashing of interests will arise in the future. They have happened in the past. They exist now. In their 'ettlement the advantage will be to the stronger—that is to the States, not to Canada, the weaker. Although Canada could be easily conquered by the United States, it will not in that way become absorbed. Whenever the slight connection at present existing between Canada and the empire terminates, that self-interest which governs her now, and not the interest of the British empire, will certainly bring about a union with the States. The advantages to be gained by union, and the disadvantages of separation, are apparent to any intelligent person who has looked into the subject. An independent Canada is a myth. There is no indication that Canada has an individuality of her own, and, left undisturbed, it must eventuate in a distinct nationality. Canada and the United States have been peopled from the same European sources. The individual characteristics of the people north and south of the boundary line are precisely slike. It is impossible to distinguish an American citizen from a Canadian. They are alike in origin, in language, in religion. While there is much to attract them together, there is nothing to repel. The lundamental principle of government by the people and for the people is the same in the States and Canada, although in both the theory has practically been diverted to the politicians and for the politicians. As regards prosperity, rapid development, unrestricted trade, the gain to British Columbia whether its representatives went to Washington or Ottawa but as regards prosperity, rapid development, unrestricted trade, the gain to British Columbia would be enormous."

A comparison between the immigration returns for the cleven months of 1889 and the corresponding morths of 1889 show a decrease of 23,370 arrivals. There were only 48,497, or 17,677 leas. In 1888 there were 20,99 who went to Manitoba and 19,996 who remained in Ontario in 1888 there wer a frontier of 3,000 miles adjacent to the States a clashing of interests will arise in the future.

NED HARRIGAN'S NEW LOCAL PLAY.

He Will Probably Produce It in Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre,

Mart Hanley, manager for Edward Harrigan, was in town yesterday, having recently arrived from a tour of the Pacific coast with Mr. Harrigan. His purpose in coming to town was to secure a theatre for Mr. Harrigan to appear in at an early day. Negotiations have been pending for the use of his old theatre, the Park, and also of Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Mr. Hanley said that the outlook was favorable for Mr. Harrigan is reappearing at Proctor's after "Shenandon" is taken off. Mr. Harrigan has written a new play, but as not given it a name. The author is cast for an Irish character, and there will be many German and plantation characters.

Mr. Harrigan plays this week in Buffalo. He played eight weeks in San Francisco to big houses. was to secure a theatre for Mr. Harrigan to

Mr. Atken's Engitsh Gice Concert.

Mr. Geo. E. Aiken will be well remembered as having been associated in this city for many years with the English Glee Club concerts. which gave our public so much true enjoyment. Mr. Alken is authority upon this style of music and its proper interpretation. His long experience as singer and leader, combined experience as singer and leader, combined with natural taste of the purest quality, make him especially capable of controlling the performance of all sorts of glees, madrigals, and English music of the old school generally. The friends of Mr. Aiken are about to tender him a testimonial concert, which will be given in Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening Jan. 8, 1890, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Henriesta Beebe-Lawton. Mrs. Louise Finch-Hardenbergh. Mr. Arthur D. Woodruff, Mr. William Dennison, Mr. George G. Rockwood, Mr. George Ellard, Mr. William C. Baird, Mr. George E. Aiken, with Mr. C. Forio, at the planoforte, will be the artists of the occasion. Some of the best of the old English glees are to be sung. The concert will be one of unusual interest.

Used Cocaine Too Freely.

The night clerk at the National Hotel, 108
Bewery, heard groans early yesterday morning in the
room occupied by Eiton Fay. He had the door dennel
and knees in the space between the bed and the partition wall. Upon a washisand was a rial marked "oc
calles." Fay was removed to Selleviae, where Br. Siteart Pation said that he was suffering from the too from the too from said that he was suffering from the too from the too from said that he was suffering from the too from the too from said that he was suffering from the too from the too from said that he was suffering from the too froo from the too from the too from the too from the too from the t

member of the faculty who takes a keen personal interest in all their athletic sports. During the athletic season his afternoons are often spent on the Yale field watching practice. His son Eugene was the best half back that ever played on a Yale football eleven, and he is now a promising lawyer in New York. Among the undergraduates it has been suggested that the new gymnasium be called after the man who worked so generously to secure it.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—The following, from William L. Kingaley's Yale Book, gives the history of Yale's symnasium:

"The first act of the corporation for the purpose of supplying the students with the means of gymnastic exercise was in September, 1826, when \$300 were appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Isculty for the clearing and preparing of the grounds for a gymnastium and for the erection of apparatus for gymnastium and for the erection of apparatus for gymnastium and for the erection of apparatus for gymnastic exercises with a view to the promotion of the health of the students.

"The apparatus, which was very simple, was not under cover, and was placed on the college green in the rear of the chapel near High street. Within the next twenty years several private gymnasiums were fitted up, one after poother, by private enterprises for the use of the students, which became, very popular and were much frequented, but it was not until 1860 that the precent gymnasium was erected, its cost was somewhat over \$11,000, toward which sum George Merriman of Springfield. Mass, contributed \$500. This gymnasium is about 100 feet long by 50 wide, and is 25 feet high from floor to crossbeams."

CAN'T BE BURIED FROM CHURCH. Mr. Kenny, Though a Catholic, to' be In-

The Rev. Father Corrigon of St. Mary's Church in Hoboken has refused to perform the funeral ceremony of Freeholder James Kenny. who died en Tuesday, because Mr. Kenny's sisters have determined to have his body interred in the Fireman's plot in Hoboken Cemetery instead of in the Catholic cemetery. He has also rejused to allow the funeral to take place from the church. Mr. Kenny was a devout Catholic, and Father Corrigon adminis-

place from the church. Mr. heany was a devout Catholic, and Father Corrigon administered the rites of the Church to him before he died. Mr. kenny's sisters, both of whom live in this city, nursed him while he was sick. They say his last request was to be buried in the Fireman's plot.

Father Corrigon said yesterday:

"I know Mr. Kenny died a good Catholic, and I know he wishes to be buried as one. I intended to say a solemn high mass for the repose of his soul, and arrangements had been completed to have the body brought to the church, when his sisters interfered. Whether it was Mr. Kenny's real wish or not to be buried in the fireman's plot, I'm sure I don't know, but as it was so asserted by the sisters, and they announced their determination to have the body so interred, it debars them from the privilege of bringing the body to tho church. This case is almost unprecedented, as, when a man dies a good Catholic, the body is buried, as a matter of course, in a Catholic turying graund. If Mr. Kenny's request were rightly interpreted, I am sane the body would be buried in consecrated ground."

Mr. Kenny's sisters engaged Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday, and the funeral services will take place there this afternoon. The Major Woener Post, G. A. R., will have charge.

A WANDERING HUSBAND RETURNS. But He Found Himself Divorced, Dead, and

His Estate Settled. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21 .- Howarth D. Gilbert was a resident of this city in 1880, and in fair circumstances. He met with business reverses early in 1881, and lost heavily. He suggested to his wife the idea of going West that he to his wife the idea of going West that he might begin anew. She refused to go. He left the city and sattled in the western part of New York State. In 1884 Mrs. Gilbert obtained a divorce on the ground of descriton. In 1886 Gilbert's estate was sattled on the representation that he was dead. He showed up in New Haven a few days ago. much surprised to bear that he was divorced, and that his estate had been settled and distributed between his divorced wife and daughter. To-day he brought suit to recover, and attached his wife's property for \$5,000 damages.

Taken Iti on Top of the Berrick.

Thomas Jones, a 'longshoreman of 805 West street, while at work on the steamship City of Paris at the foot of Barrow street yesterday, helping to unload cotton with a derrick. was sent to the top of the derrick to shift a stay to the mizzen mast. While one the derrick Jones cried for help, and Henry Sanderson, a longshoreman of 355 West street, loading coal on the steamer, climbed up the derrick and caught hold of Jones by the collar and held him for a minute.

"You're choking me," cried Jones,

"Well. I'll let up a little, "said Sanderson, Jones had been cliuging to the derrick. He cried faintly, "I can't hold on any longer," and he let go his hold. Sanderson could not hold him longer, and Jones fell over thirty feet into the hold. He was picked up dead.

Jones was married. His family lives in England. was sent to the top of the derrick to shift a

A Revived American Industry.

With the discovery of sand in the Berksbire Rills not long ago, which is alidest pure silica, a new era in American out glass making has began. Formerly, sand and other materials for the manufacture of the best out glass were brought to this country from Bergum and France. The enty exhibitor of American entgians took the grand prince in the recent Paris Exposition. It is not generally known that the best glass blowers and sutters have been attracted to America on account of the good wages paid. The investry well represented by the Burdingers, has won a triumph for America in carrying off the World's Fair prize from Luropsan rivels.

Had Only 75 Cents, and Took Potson, Christian Thannum, a coal peddler of 731 Christian I hannum, a coss pocitier of 751 Kast tisks street, took carbotic scid yesterday after-noon and was found dying in the stable in 147th street where he put up his cart. He has a wife and five chil-dren, and he had no morey for 'thristmas but 75 cents lie had irried to ho row money ou pledge of his horse and cart, but couldn't get it. His wife is a dressmaker. Sie is in Hariem Hospital.

MORE ABOUT MICROBES

How They Look Through the Microscope. We daily read in the columns of the scientific.

we daily read in the continued the scentiling medical, and other journals of the microbes in the human system. Many wonder it it is possible that such things do exist. For the enlight enment of all who have any curiosity or desirs to know more about these matters, we are giving free microscopical exhibitions every day

LOOKED JUST LIKE A GHOST

A WONDERFUL STORY.

Me Was Eleked in the Head by a Herse, and the Drum of His Right Ear Was Bestroyed—Then He Had His Nose, Arm, Log, and Three Ethn Brokes.

Very few people in this world have gone through as much as Charles A. Betzer, an expressman, who lives as 420 Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn. McGinty's misinne were simply a series of jokes in comparison to Re-tresuman Setzer's miraculous adventures. Here they are in a mushell: Kicked in the head by a

horse. Draw of right ear destroyed. Hit in the near with a brick. Bridge of nose broken. One arm broken. One log broken. Three ribs broken. A terrible case of



CHARLES A. RETERR. 429 5th av., South Brooklyn.

Mr. Betzer met with all these accidents while in the ree of his duties at various times. He got cat from exposure incident upon his business. He told a reporter the following story: "A few weeks ago I looked just like a ghost. I was pale

reporter the following story:

"A few weeks ago I looked just tike a ghost. I was pale
as death. Now you see my cheeks are rosy. I have had
a terrible case of catairs. Three weeks ago to-day i
went to Dra. McCoy and Wildman. I felt terrible when
I went there. I had had catersh for two or three years.
I had pains in my sides and in my kidneys. My nose
was stopped up, I couldn't smell. I had no appetite. I
had a dissiness in my head. In the mornings when I
get up I felt terrible. I didn't feel like work.

"After I had been treated by Dra. McCoy and Wild
man for two weeks I gained three pounds. I weighed
157 pounds when I went to them and now I weighed
157 pounds when I went to them and now I weighed
158 pounds if feel first rate all over now. The dissiness
has goine from my head. I don't have any mere pains.
My nose isn't stopped up any more, and I can smell all
right. I cast my dinner every day as Lispenard street
and West Strondway in New York city. Three weeks
ago I couldn't hardly eat anything. Here's what I all
yesherias: A big piece of bectatask, two boiled potatoes,
three siless of bread and butter, two cups of coffee, and
two pieces of pie. I tell you Dra. McCoy and Wildman
have made a new men out of ms. Thee're only going
to charge 85 a month till the first of February, and they
furnish all the medicine free."

SYMPTOMS OF CATABERN. How the Sufferer Can Detect the Coming

One of the most common and amoving effects of catarrh is a continued dropping in the back part of the throat, which is especially noticed while tring down in bed. The patient affected with this disease feels fairly well in the afternoon, but toward evening the nose becomes partially stopped, the voice sets a little sore or comes partially stopped, the voice sets a little sore or stuffed up, and when he restres for the night the patient finds that added to his other symptoms he cannot breathe through his nose, which has become entirely plugged up, the result of which is that he snores to the annoyance of himself and roommate, and in some cases, when the partition is thin, even his neighbors' lives are made micerable.

A person so affected will drop off to sleep only to wake up after a shorter or longer period by feeling a dropping in the back part of the throat. After passing a wreiched night filled with had dreams and annoying sensations, caused by the dropping in the throat, he will awake in the morning not at all refreshed, but feeling more tired than he did the night previous on going to bed.

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ally. Sundays included. CO. OPERATIVE PARSONAGE BUILDING A Connecticut Congregation Puts Up the

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Dec. 17 .- The Congregational parish of the remote and hilly old country hamiet of North Sterling has set about building a house for its minister in a novel way. The old parsonage is some what rickety, lets the rains trickle into and the wind blow through its old-fashioned rooms, and lately the church havto and the wind blow through its oldfashloned rooms, and lately the church having "called" a brand new clergyman from
Rhode Island decided that it was neither
sound nor "scrumptions" enough for the new
prescher. There are no millionaires in North
Storling to scribble off a church, and the
church "Committee on a New Parsonage"
put out a circular that everybody must
fail to and help build the house. Everybody
responded to dy. One man gave the "timber
in the woods" for the Irams of the dwelling; another the cedar and pine trees in the swamp for
the shingles; another the suruce trees for the
clapboards; still another stones in the quarry
for cellar wall and underpinning, some other
men bricks for chimners, nails, window giasa,
and a lot more the labor, by means of which
the trees shall be turned into timber, shingles,
and clapboard. Stonemasons lathers, and
plasterers gave their labor, and the sawmill
man the use of his mill for sawing the lumber.
The ladles of the parish also agreed to help
in their way. Work was begun on the
new building a fow weeks ago, the cellar
has been dug and stoned, the underpinning
is ready, the woods and swamps hum with the
axe strokes of choppers getting ready the timbers, the mill is whitting out suingles, and the
"Building Committee" announced the other
day: "Everything is accounted for in the ereoshingles (white pine preferred) are needed.
Who will contribute them?"

Meantime the new pa-tor is still in Rhode
Island, waiting for the message that shall announce that his new abode is completed.

An Elepement from Heoselek, Falls,

An Elopement from Hoosiek Falls, HOOSICE FALLS, Dec. 21.-Wednesday night, when John Sherman returned from his day's work he found his home desciate. His wife had departed, tab-

ing everything of portable value with her. The next day it was discovered that Clamont Van hiten, an employee in the advertising department of the Word Mowing Machine Company, had a so off town I saving behind him a cleatitute wife and child, and it is along amount of unpaid hills. It is now made apparent that he and the other man woman went away by agreement and are together. IMPERATIVE REDUCTION.

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